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I have mentioned and begin to try to devise some method which would make the Government supreme and enable the American public, which must pay the tax bill, to be recognized in their dignity and their just position in this dispute. I yield the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Delaware on the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 5 minutes.

ALLEGED HIDDEN MICROPHONE

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, in yesterday's Washington Post there appeared a certain article. I should like to read two paragraphs from that article:

WILLIAMS began his informal one-man inquiry last week by calling into his office at least three persons who allegedly had had close commercial dealings with Baker recently.

The interviews, it was learned, lasted from a half hour to an hour and the Senator had a secretary taking notes in an adjoining room equipped with a direct microphone arrangement into his office.

I quote again the last part of that statement:

The Senator had a secretary taking notes in an adjoining room with a direct microphone arrangement into his office.

Mr. President, there is no basis for that statement. The reporter who wrote it did not talk with me or with anyone in my office that I know of. I know he did not talk with me. I have been a Member of the Senate for 17 years, and there has never been a hidden microphone in my office and never will be as long as I am in the Senate. Anyone who has ever visited my office and wished to discuss any matter has discussed it with me in strict confidence, as intended, and if I wanted any notes taken, a secretary would be called into the office with the knowledge of the visitor, and he would be sitting in the secretary's presence.

I do not know why this story was put into the newspaper in that manner—whether it was merely an irresponsible piece of reporting or whether it was to frighten away somebody who might wish to come to my office and talk over some matter. I wish to make sure it does not serve its purpose. I emphatically deny that there is any truth whatsoever to it. Furthermore, the reporter who wrote it knows it is untrue.

I regret that such a report was ever made, however, since it has been made I want to set the record straight.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time which is under the control of the majority leader be under the control of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce, who is in charge of the consideration of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request by the Senator from Alaska? Approved For Release 2004/01/16 : CIA-RDP75-00149R000500040008-5

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President—The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington [Mr. Magnuson] has control of the time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. How much time does the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield such time as the Senator wishes.

Mr. GRUENING. Five minutes will be sufficient.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alaska is recognized for 5 minutes.

SENATE SHOULD PASS SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 23 TO MONITOR THE CIA

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, last Thursday I addressed the Senate, urging that it was time for Congress to monitor the CIA. While it is supposed to be a factfinding Agency, in which role it has been notably unsuccessful, as in Cuba and now in Honduras, it has been more than evident, from the information that trickles through, that it is far more than that. It is also an undercover cloak and dagger organization, making its own policies, following its own bent, subject to no control by the Congress, a respect in which it is unique. That uniqueness is undesirable in our democracy.

As I pointed out on the floor of the Senate a year ago last January, when I was in Central America on a mission for the Public Works Committee, inspecting the Inter-American Highway, the head of the U.S. mission in one of the Central American countries told me that the CIA was active there, that it had a lot of money to spend, that it was promoting candidacies of individuals which were not in accord with the instructions and policies which our mission was receiving from the State Department.

It has been more than evident in Vietnam that the CIA there has been in conflict with the policies of the State Department and the efforts of our new Ambassador, Henry Cabot Lodge.

It is high time we sought to prevent such intragovernmental conflict. I referred in my remarks to the pertinent criticism of that situation voiced in the Senate on September 20 by the distinguished majority leader the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

My proposal would slightly amend concurrent resolution 23 offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], that a watchdog committee over the CIA, consisting of both House and Senate Members, and composed of three each from the Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Government Operations Committees of the Senate as well as from corresponding committees of the House, be enacted.

I note with interest that the New York Times yesterday, October 6, editorially endorsed such a policy. In an editorial entitled "State Within a State?" it says that the CIA "has gone too long without adequate congressional responsibility" and it urges "that a Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence should be created to oversee the CIA's operations and services, to safeguard their security and

to reduce the dangers secret espionage and covert operations present to a free society."

I ask unanimous consent that the Times editorial, "State Within a State?" be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE WITHIN A STATE?

Is the Central Intelligence Agency a state within a state?

President Kennedy's recall of the head of CIA operations in South Vietnam, coming after persistent reports of discord between him and Ambassador Lodge, appears to provide substantive corroboration to the long-voiced charges that our intelligence organization too often tends to "make" policy.

The CIA is a large and, on the whole, well-organized intelligence apparatus, which knows and employs all the tricks of the trade. But it not only gathers intelligence; it operates saboteurs, guerrillas, and other paramilitary forces. And its operations—particularly if they are not carefully programmed, controlled, and directed—tend willy-nilly to influence policy, if not to make it.

The Agency has many extremely able men. But it operates behind the cloak of anonymity and secrecy—and secrecy adds to power. When the same organization collects intelligence and evaluates it, and, at the same time, conducts clandestine operations—and when that organization is as powerful and as well financed as the CIA—there is an inevitable tendency for some of its personnel to assume the functions of king-makers.

Communist imperialism and the exigencies of the nuclear age have brought us some away—whether we like it or not—from the era of 1929, when Secretary of State Stimson closed the Nation's only code-breaking organization with the remark that "gentlemen do not read each other's mail." Today we must read the other fellow's mail if we want to survive.

But the CIA, like the FBI, has gone too long without adequate congressional accountability. A Joint Congressional Committee on Intelligence, so long urged but so often frustrated by congressional pride of place and petty jealousies, should be established to monitor our intelligence services, to safeguard their security and to reduce the dangers secret espionage and covert operations present to a free society.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GRUENING. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. MORSE. I join the Senator from Alaska in the comments he is making critical of the CIA. I particularly commend the New York Times for the penetrating editorial which the Senator has placed in the Record.

As the Senator from Alaska knows, I also have been disturbed for a long time about the unchecked powers of the CIA. I have said on the floor of the Senate many times—and I repeat today—that it is not safe in a democracy to have any segment of government exercising unchecked powers. When I speak of unchecked powers, I mean powers unchecked by the legislative branch of the Government, because we cannot operate this system of government in keeping with its constitutional intent and purpose if we take away from the Legislature the power to check any segment of the Government.

I am disturbed by what I hear from the Appropriations Committee, to the effect that after all, the Ap-